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By JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN



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MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE

JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN, President

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D. B. GILLIES, Manager

AUGUST, 1916

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STANDARD PUBLISHED BY

THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED
140-150 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, TORONTO

LONDON, ENGLAND: THE MACLEAN CO. OF GREAT BRITAIN, LTD.,
15, FLEET STREET, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES: Montreal, 140-150 University Avenue; Book Binding, 150-160 University Avenue; Toronto, 140-150 University Avenue; Chicago, 150-160 University Avenue; London, 15, Fleet Street; New York, 15, Fleet Street.

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As We Go To Press

FOR the week ending June 24 our circulation department received 228 new subscribers—from a very choice group of good Canadians.

Now whether or not you appreciate just what this means, I wish to tell you that it is an accomplishment to be proud of. No better or prettier word could be chosen than subscribers—they were chosen on the intrinsic merit of the magazine itself.

As a reader (and probably subscriber) of Maclean's Magazine, it should rejoice you to know that the magazine you favor in winning its way steadily forward—in the face of great competition. No American magazine, it is pretty safe to say, can show a record in regard to Canada at all comparable with Maclean's for the week in question.

Perhaps you will be interested in knowing who will contribute and stimulate you next month. Here is a partial list of the contributors to our September issue: Stephen Leacock, Agnes C. Laff, Robert W. Service, Arthur Seymour, Arthur McFarlane, James Cagney, Robert J. C. Stead and W. E. Gladstone. The complete gallery of literary stars—all Canadians. Please note this.

Take a look at the table of contents in the left. Study it for its diversity, for its writers. Then, if you will, pick up some other August magazine and compare its contents with those of the number of Maclean's. We feel sure that your conclusion for Maclean's will grow even greater.

Just a last word—the advertisement. They make advertising and profitable reading. Discover this for yourself.

D. B. GILLIES,
Manager.

Goings On At The Cove

By WILLIAM B. WALLACE

Illustrated by H. W. McCREA

IN a secluded and quaint corner of the Atlantic seaboard there is a wonderful fishing settlement which has been a fishing port, but in recent years has been showing signs of revival of commercial activity and has been greatly benefited by the circumstance that a portion of it is mirroring in a somewhat minor way what Japan was some decades since in her early days of recovery. Although the port has a more definite name, as citizens believe that the name "Port" is sufficiently definite for practical purposes. Indeed, some of its residents are in the belief that there is no other port of much importance on the coast.

Some years ago, at the extreme end of the port, in a locality called the Cove, a number of aged and retired fishermen and sailors on fine afternoons gathered together on a rocky ridge they called the Hill, where they would sit on a bench and discuss their old maritime customs, such as the relative merits of various fishing boats, sea-suits, yards and forty-fives, but would also exchange views on religion, politics, temperance and other questions. On the subject of questions they took what might be called a homelier view. While rather wary concerning theological points they all agreed as to the necessity of "the A-gin." As an old skipper said bluntly: "When a livin' gals of parrage, or a better and out of dirt/rammings, or a better parrage for a man to live right on shore without religion." As to politics, conflicting views were entertained. There were some of the old men who believed that capitalism as politics was inevitable. Skipper Gideon Gaskin expressed their view when he said: "Political capital is like the weather at the Port—ye are critical, but ye are not to have it, and ye can't change it." He believed that the law only fired black cartridges at big offenders and that the better of the ship of state must be to be present a more efficient and frailer, even if this unaltered stimulate the sinking of the ship. He denounced all politicians as inherently selfish.

At the time when the men on the bench who did not assert to this view. Skipper Joe Gaskin, for instance, said: "I don't think ye jump at all politicians. When a politician gets on the perch, there's no can't allow a direct course. He sometimes must take to make port, but if he's honest, and follow the chart of his conscience, and can take a firm grip of the tiller, we must be as easy to condemn his ways. He's doing the right and we're getting the wrong, and it's up to us to be better as how to tackle the squids and crabs."

ONCE the men on the Hill were occupied by a group of men of his regular parties, but Captain John White, a frequent attendant, was absent.

"I call ye my old skipper Skipper

White's late to-day. He's getting weak as his legs, and this Hill is a stiff climb for him," said Tom Adams, a retired fisherman, bent with age. "His never got a chance to go to his boy Jack, I could have told him that Jack's time was rocky."

"What was the rank in her? She was an old, old fisher," said another old fisherman.

"Remember the 'Hawthorne W'? She was a weatherly and smart apperance vessel, but there was a hatch on her. Some of us thought she was twisted from the day of her launch, when a wave got badly

hatched on her. About a fortnight afterwards her bow got damaged in a collision. But one day in April, when the wharf was some day in the day, Skipper White's agent Jack's vessel and passed the house along to her and in that way got rid of the old fisher's vessel. Jack's vessel was built with all hands, and nobody ever saw a squall of her afterwards."

"It's queer how a hoodoo will leave men and women and children," said Skipper White.

"But there's lots of things happen as you can't see no one can't see it. Sawey White was told that the 'Hawthorne' was built in one day. He thought that one day, as he saw skipper's vessel, he could see a better chance."

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idea how big the land was when I saw that the eyes of the gold-fished thing was a man's head I could suspect the

most thing's body there feet above the water, and it was that's a picture. I should have said some forward, quick. Jack started to come forward as quick as ever he could move, and I grabbed the poles, but

"I never saw I got the dory away from a man's head, and the crew's teeth got into the dory and drag the dory, with Jack in it, close under the water. But the matter held, and Jack came up again, and we grabbed him and put him on board the motor and I called we made that move as a fisher towards him. About one-fifth of the dory was lost, with all the fish in it and some gear. When we got on shore we saw that the piece of dory that was left, and the marks of teeth or tracks were on three places of day. Judged by these marks the north coast have been

hatched, as if they poked back into the mouth. Hundreds of people saw the lines on that dory when we were away."

"The crewer must have had a pretty considerable mouth," observed Gideon.

"The mouth was big enough to swallow Jake, chip and cream, as most as could swallow a glass of cream. If it's mouth had got into Jake there wouldn't have been a tooth of him left for a decent berry."

"How long do you expect the crewer was, anyway?" asked Gideon.

"I never saw any foot of it and I'm not sure to say it was sixty feet long."

"Was it a sea serpent?"

"I don't know, but I'm not sure, most of the time it was a sea serpent, but I'm not sure."

"I call ye you were considerable!" said Gideon.

"I was considerable served up for a spell. As for Jake it took a week to get him, but then I knew the wind came out him. An' no wonder! The master's Jews were so close to Jake that there was just a look of a fish in his eyes. Jake and Bill. When Jake got on board the motor I could see by his looks that if he ever got back his feet on shore again he'd quit goin' An' sure enough he's never been a fisherman since. I met him last week down to the old dory funeral."

"What you ever go to sea again, Gideon?"

"I don't know, but I'm not sure, most of the time it was a sea serpent, but I'm not sure."

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out of the 'Hawthorne B. D.' He bought a truck down at Dead Man's Cove, and got it dirt cheap because it was broken. The first night he day there he woke up about midnight, and, as he said, there was a big

"There's not a man there as a ghost," said the professor, "but they're in that boat you saw yesterday, or one of the big boats of the cove, in a night town."

"Ver they're boats right over the place?"

Continued on page 63



Adorn (Illustration top). Full sized pattern supports a display of decorative paper. Below (Illustration above) A window-curtain has an attractive wall paper above.

tion 5. This, being green and water-proof, well, used in this way, is found infinitely preferable to an ordinary plaster finish. Although seldom used in the other rooms of a house, this has a decorative value in wall-decoration which should be more generally appreciated. In this connection, its recent use in a den is of interest. The walls and the ceiling, which are sand-lime plaster in a mellow buff tone, are broken into panels by ridges of small, square, varnished tiles; and the great open fireplace is decorated with similar water-tiles. To maintain a pleasing consistency, in this instance the floor is of hexagonal tiles, corresponding in coloring with those used in the wall treatment.

UNDER our fourth, and last heading, there is almost an appalling complexity of possibilities—certainly of too wide a range to be at all adequately considered within the scope of this article. All that can be said is in the nature of a warning against certain pitfalls which beset the path of all home-makers contemplating re-decorative work. One of these pitfalls is the question of "fashions" in wall-papers. In reality, in selecting a wall-covering, we would be governed by the dictates of good taste, rather than by fashions. For example, the soft grained foliage paper shown in Illustration 8 is of no recent and dignified character, that its appeal to good taste will long outlive any popularity of a "fashionable" design, chosen at the behest of a passing whim.

Another pitfall in the temptation to use a patterned wall-covering is a room wherein many pictures are to be hung. Even the gray foliage paper, although sufficiently unobtrusive in color and pattern to admit the use of a few pictures, is nevertheless, preferable for the walls of a hall or dining room—two apartments

for which artistic mirrors rather than pictures are desirable.

For a background to properly display pictures, a plain wall surface only is really suitable. This, however, need not necessarily be monotonously flat in appearance, for, under "plain" papers, are included rough-textured cottons, silks, fluffs, and caustic woven materials such as muslin, burlap, duffin, and chamois. Then, too, there is at hand an assortment of fabrics in unpatterned effects—Japanese grasscloth, canvas, burlap, is numerous but a few. The pleasing effect of a fabric is shown in illustration 7. Japanese grasscloth is a soft brown green being used for a wall-covering which provides a delightful and restful environment, and an interesting foil for furniture and furnishing silks.

Plain wall-covering, unlike the patterned, are adapted to use in any room. They are, nevertheless, particularly suited to use in small conserving rooms, in order that the apparent size may be augmented. Illustration 8 indicates how, by the use of plain-silks and muslins, plain walls in adjoining rooms may be varied in effect.

For bedroom walls, although a plain paper is always acceptable, a small-patterned, two-toned paper is less attractive. In the bedroom shown in Illustration 9, the wall-covering is of four-colored paper, bearing an undulant stripe in a lighter tone. This is heightened in the ceiling by a very narrow conventionalized-focal border in fawn, yellow, rose,



Adorn (Illustration above) Patterned paper, Japanese grasscloth, creates a dignified environment. Below (Illustration above) A wall, covered with a soft brown green, is used for a wall-covering which provides a delightful and restful environment, and an interesting foil for furniture and furnishing silks.

and green—coloring which are repeated in the chair's window-hangings.

A FINAL word in reference to two oft-made mistakes in home-decoration may not be amiss.

First, in using a patterned wall-covering, it should be borne in mind that, in addition to pictures, figured window-hangings, floor-coverings, and cushions, should be judiciously selected, because a confusion of designs in one room is distracting to the eye—and above all else our homes should be restful. On the other hand, where the walls are paneled in wood or hung with a plain paper or fabric, the effect of patterned window-hangings and floor-coverings (if these be of the same design) is both decorative and pleasing. And never mindlessly use such a beautiful array of available materials for accessories available on a day, when chintzes, coverlets, draperies, tapestries, damasks, via an attraction with the "flick of the field." Indeed, the sheer beauty of these drapery fabrics is one very potent argument in favor of the plain walls which make these employment feasible in home adornment.

No less important is the subject of color in relation to a room's exposure. We know that certain colors are called "cold" others "warm." Do we realize, then, that color should be the final factor in deciding upon any wall-treatment? It would-parting, for instance, a north room would be gloomier contrasted with dark heavy wood-work, whereas with ivory-white colorated



Illustration nine. Small patterned paper in neutral coloring are attractive for bedrooms.



Adorn (Illustration four). A bathroom should have at least a shade of this.

Below (Illustration five). In the kitchen a rich blue-toned is desirable for the range and sink.

at favorable to be used in it. For any of the early English periods, dark-stained wood paneling is appropriate. In the French and the Georgian, or Colonial, the dark paneling gives place to paneling of lighter and more graceful detail, usually painted white or delicate gray.

For the dark wood paneling, oak is always desirable, but rather prohibitive in cost for the majority of houses. Of the cheaper woods, chestnut, cypress, white-oak, and ash are only a few which can be used with splendid effect. For the white-painted paneling, poplar or pine—both very inexpensive—may be chosen.

THE comes under our third heading in it is especially suitable for rooms where the utmost attention to sanitation is required—the bathroom and the kitchen. In these rooms, of the sturdy character warrants the expenditure, it is indeed desirable to have both the walls and floors tiled. In any event, tiles should at least form a high dado around the walls of the bathroom, as shown in Illustration 4, with a washable upper wall surface, and, in the kitchen, a background for the range and sink, as indicated in Illustration



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no matter how reassured he might be personally, he lacked technical training. As he put his pride in his pocket and went to school in Japan, that is to say, he observed the practical training of military life in one of the Japanese corps. Then he returned to China and advised Chiang Kai-shek to send students to study these subjects in Japan. This was done. Thousands went. This course of the military brought back to China by the Chinese who had no studies in Japan is due to Li's influence.

Li's experience in central China forced him to understand the anti-Maoist revolution in 1911 more than the achievements of the Three Kings in Fuhai could comprehend that movement. Instead of mere military rule, he had to find out how to make the revolution in China, and already a man of much military genius, the revolutionaries there had to lead their forces.

The stinger current of the revolution was destined to be him. Yet in that revolution Li was not merely a military man. For instance, he believed at once that, despite any internal difficulty, the new order of things in the way of agreement must adhere to existing treaties and laws agreements. Foreigners in China, he informed their representatives, would receive every protection. He

even proclaimed that any injury to foreigners would mean war with the death penalty. For, he said, "the purpose of my life is to make the Chinese flag a pillar to the world."

When the revolutionists organized the Republic, they elected their civil leader, Sun Yat-sen, President, and Li, Vice-President. Later Sun was assassinated and replaced in favor of Yuan Shikai. But the revolution of the Chinese in Li Yuan-shang was shown by their confidence in him as Vice-President.

Li is a convinced republican. Yuan was not, despite statements to the contrary. When Yuan undertook the monarchical movement, Li would not acknowledge it at all. Instead, Yuan tried to suggest a republicanism to a precisely the opposite. The revolutionaries of Southern China, Chen Duxiu, tried to organize a republic, but after spring against Yuan, elected Li President. Now, through Yuan's death, he became President by right of succession.

Compared with his predecessor Li has had much experience in foreign politics. But he is no better, for since representative of modern China than was Yuan, great as were the services rendered to China by that statesman.

Is Japan Hostile to Uncle Sam?

A New Version of the Supposed Unfriendliness of Nippon

THERE is a feeling in the United States that Japan is hostile to that country, that war is not by any means an impossibility. This idea has been voiced in no unambitious way by Congressman Hiram Bland and has been the subject of a number of articles. One of the most outspoken articles that have been written appears in the current issue of *The Forum* from the pen of Sigmond Herchen. It expresses an alarmist view, pointing to war between the United States and Japan as almost a certainty. The publication of such an article is calculated to do harm and it is refused to be merely because of the rather unusual tone advanced for the underlying hostility. That reason it is interesting to quote.

But why should Japan go to war with us? They trade with us. They are peaceful. They can't afford war. Let us first understand the Japanese! Do you know what Bushido is? It is something worse than Bushidoism. Bushido is a code that has been handed down to the Japanese from the Middle Ages. Its object is "Nipponism." It gives "Deutschland Ueber Alles" as a motto. It means the glorification of the Japanese and God help anybody who stands in their way. It teaches that no sacrifice is too great for the Mikado. It is the code of the Japanese power is so great in these modern days that, when the Emperor died, King George of the Romanesque war, succeeded London, so that he might accompany his Emperor's funeral. For President. That happened but a few years ago, when one of the biggest

men in Japan yielded to the doctrine of Bushido. It condones every crime that the sacredness provides for that is beneath the Japanese man.

Remember the Treaty of Portsmouth. You remember how Roosevelt begged Japan's war with Russia and brought peace to Russia and Japan. What the Japanese people should be grateful. And surely the Japanese Government was. But that was not the case. They didn't dare tell the Japanese people that they should be grateful for peace. But Nipponism! What they did then was this: "My tremendous diplomacy the United States Government refused you out of inferiority that Russia should have peace."

Ask any American who has been to Japan, except those who have been repudiated and had their mentally obliterated. Except those who have an axe to grind, those who are making money out of the Japanese! Include all those who have an axe to grind and who have enough for their country to tell the truth. You'll get the same answer—the Japanese hate us.

Why? Go back to Portsmouth. On the field of battle, Japan was the victor. Particularly she was defeated; especially she was at the end of her rope. Her delegates came into the Portsmouth Conference with a chip on their shoulders. Being good diplomats, they demanded impossible peace terms. Spoke Witte of Russia discovered. In a flash, the Japanese had him an association that they were spoken peace without an indemnity.

Japanese money had built their army and navy. Japanese blood and guts were in the war. Old the Mikado's officials dare to say to the people, "We couldn't get any indemnity, we've got to pay higher taxes!" Instead they played the game cleverly. They turned their people against the war, saying that they were sympathizing with them in the war. They told them

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that the United States had robbed them of their indemnity. They demanded a hatred against us. They said that to they could build a bigger navy and a larger army. They've been building this for only one month.

But the Japs got Manchuria from Russia, that's only enough. Glorious prize! Wonderful field for Japanese expansion! The Orange for the Occident!—loudly phoned. Ask to examine Manchuria! Thomas P. Macleod, editor of the China Press, a deep student of Oriental affairs who has lived in the Orient, says that the Japanese occupation of Manchuria has been a cruel failure. He points out that the Japanese Government made every concession to Japanese colonists; but it didn't work. And here is where you get to the kernel of the Japanese proposition, in day today, a Japanese is no good against any other Oriental. His standard of living is higher. Chinamen or Koreans can understand him any day. The promise of competition is against Westerners. His presence in Mexico, the United States and Canada. There he understands, then he makes, there he struggles. Korea and China are economically impossible for the Japanese people. They can trade but not create there. The logical result of this outfit is in Western civilization, and there the United States have the way.

The Impressions of Lord Northcliffe

What the Steaming Patrol of the British Press Saw at the Front

LORD NORTHCLIFFE is one of the outstanding figures in Great Britain to-day. He has been an inspiring critic of the methods of the Government throughout the war and he has made many enemies. But, at the same time, he has brought about certain changes of policy by his ruthless criticism, and so is deserving of credit also. His impressions of the war are given in the *Canadian Magazine*, and are well worth reproducing in part:

Long before reaching this spot, twenty-five miles from the battle, it had been obvious that we were approaching some great event. Whole villages were filled with soldiers, sitting or waiting to be called into the line. There were great fields full of artillery, "parks," as they are called, and vast places covered with weapons of close warfare. As for wheeled vehicles, wherever I saw one now I think of the war. Soldiers mostly travel by motor-carriage of all kinds from their headquarters to where they walk into the discipline, but there are in France hundreds of thousands of transport, of horse vehicles of all sizes and shapes, both English and French have responded wonderfully to the call for transport.

In August, 1914, we at once recognized the modern delivery van. It was missing at that time of the British front 50,000 motor vehicles to well-known English, British and Irish brewers going on their way to the front lines with soldiers or shells, and this to see pleasure

The "Barefoot" Tire—and Why.



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The sudden efficiency of their grinding-Traction also taps so sharply on the Rubber Adhesive between the layers of Fabric in Tires as to separate these layers.

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It is much lighter, in weight, than the Rubber used in other makes of Tires, being free from the whitish "sand-papery" ingredients that so clog and retard.

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When the weight of the Car bears on this clinging "Barefoot-Rubber" Tread, and the power is applied to go ahead or reverse, the attack in the Sole (or Tread) of the Goodrich Tire acts as a sort of Lubricant between the Fabric Structure of the Tire and the Road.

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viewed bankers and managers men of London. He corroborated his theory that the banked irresponsibility of the Bank of England was imaginary. He believed that the bankers of the bank officials in their system would prove anything for himself and his co-conspirators. He was not wrong.

"Warren" had not yet come in personal contact with the head officials of the Bank of England. He knew that in fact some had been done with the bankers. It was necessary that the attention of the bank officials should be attracted to his financial operations. As "P. A. Warren," Anne Brownthorpe went to Paris and set up at the Hotel Bristol, Vendôme Place, where she had the account could afford to stop. From Paris he wrote to the manager of the Bank of England, recommending him that he was a customer of the bank, asking what paid four per cent. He was told that he was a customer and inquiring if the bank would pay for him such amounts as he should decide to invest in.

He was advised by return mail to invest in London for per cent. of London. He was advised by return mail to invest in London for per cent. of London. He was advised by return mail to invest in London for per cent. of London.

When Brownthorpe went to London and sent in his card to the manager of the Bank of England, that official recognized him as "P. A. Warren," the American millionaire, and he was welcomed with the most cordial attention. He was welcomed with the most cordial attention. He was welcomed with the most cordial attention.

It is necessary, before proceeding to give the details of the transactions, to change in view. It is a matter of fact that the bank of England, Georgia, for instance, shipped large amounts of cotton to a firm in Manchester, Kentucky. The firm in Manchester would authorize the American banker to draw a bill of exchange on the bank of England.

Meanwhile firm people at some London bank at there to act as trustee, for the value of the cotton. These were known as co-conspirators. If the price of cotton happened to be low, the bank of England would pay the firm a large sum of money. If the price of cotton happened to be high, the bank of England would pay the firm a large sum of money.

The cotton in fact would give the bank a money order in London. The bank would then pay the firm a large sum of money. The bank would then pay the firm a large sum of money. The bank would then pay the firm a large sum of money.

These accounts, drawn on some bank or firm in London, were made up to the credit of depositors in the London banks, and when due would be presented to the drawers for payment. Such bills were discounted by the Bank of England in London.

For the purpose of familiarizing the Bank of England officials with the cotton bills, that he was engaged in large transactions, "Warren" made a large number of genuine remittances, presented them at the Bank of England, and had them deposited to his credit.

Before depositing these genuine bills to the bank, where figures were made from close, the dates being left blank until such time as they were ready to be used.

The writer then goes on to tell how they tested out the ability of the bank officials to detect a forgery by purchasing a three-month bill in London for his thousand pounds from Rothschild's, London, and by presenting a forged copy of the same bill to the bank. The forged bill was accepted without question. The big "coup" is then undertaken.

Two days after "Warren's" departure, Noyes is confident that the bank of England was in a state of confusion.

of England and drew out all the money to "Warren's" credit except three hundred pounds. On the same day he went to Birmingham and mailed the money to the bank of England. He went through the bank without question and was credited to "Warren's" account.

Noyes returned to London, went to Jay Gould & Co.'s office and bought seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of United States bearer bonds, giving "Warren's" cheque on the Bank of England for them. On the same afternoon he returned to Birmingham and mailed to the Bank of England another letter containing fifty thousand dollars' worth of United States bearer bonds. He was returned to London and purchased of Jay Gould & Co. another lot of bonds.

These remittances were repeated, the larger bills sent to the bank directly in London in amount and value. On some days the mail brought to the bank of England letters of bills amounting to twenty thousand pounds, or one hundred thousand dollars. Day by day, and week by week, the bank continued to pile away in its vaults the worthless counterfeit of "P. A. Warren's" exchange for gold.

As Christmas drew near the conspirators began to look for home. Their friends were all in the United States, and they had no one to turn to in London. They were all in the United States, and they had no one to turn to in London.

At three o'clock that afternoon the conspirators went down to bank, and there in the apartments of McDonald, the friend of the party, for the purpose of destroying their first paraphernalia. The bonds from the bank were sent to the bank of England, and the bank of England was in a state of confusion.

As the conspirators drew out all the money to "Warren's" credit except three hundred pounds. On the same day he went to Birmingham and mailed the money to the bank of England. He went through the bank without question and was credited to "Warren's" account.



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sides the elevator shaft. Its smoke-light
doors give it access to every floor. But
it is only an emergency exit. And even
by the house service, it is practically never
used.

But the Doctor used it now. And he
descended first to the floor below.

UNDER the low a stair-well light
should have been burning on every
landing. And, far beneath him in that
narrow shaft one lone glimmering, was an
another glimmered far above. But about
him all was shadow.

He found the door to the eighth floor
overdoor, opened it, and looked out.

Then, too, he found the irregularity of
curtains arrangement that he had been
looking for. The very fact of the Fisher
apartment being "hugged"—that is, having
rooms on two floors—and the fact that
it had access to the elevators only on the
eighth floor, left this end of that tenth-
floor corridor a blind, or "dead" hallway.
Two staircases opened up it. But they
could have nothing to stop for. The infor-
mation had been removed from the grill
work, and, indeed, so little attention had
it been given to that window outside
by the Guss Grange management that a
section of window glass which had been
broken out of one of the elevator doors
had been left hanging, unattended, where
it was.

The hole allowed of Latham's putting
his head through and opening the gate.
And not knowing himself what he as-
pected to find, leaving far over the shaft,
he looked down. Nothing to be learned
there, though a damnable ear stopped as
he observed him wonderingly, stopped
again on the floor below, and then dropped
up to the bottom. Raising his head,
he now looked upward.

Merely from the light of the stair-
chase moon a thin, flickering line showed
the portion of the roof outside. It was
this elevator shaft—

FROM behind came the sound of a
swiftly opened door. With a snap of
the switch behind the little hallway was in
surprise darkness. And, though it, while
he, Latham, still struggled to regain his
balance, came a rush of laughing feet. A
clattering hand spread itself upon his
shoulder, a second broke the grip of his
own left hand upon the upright shaft.
And then the whole weight of that an-
known, when, fierce attacker fell upon
him and bound him tight.

He had no time to turn, to resist, to
catch himself. He threw his free hand
back. It grasped clothing of some sort,
which instantly was torn away again.
Then his fingers struck the other upright,
tried to hold it, it slipped down, slipped
more, and slipped again, as his feet
plunged wildly and in that fearful road,
frayed desperately to find a hiding place.
Through it all, too, his ears caught a kind
of peeping, crying laugh. He heard that
laugh cry down again. He was heard
an unknown hand deftly putting the in-
side latch upon it. . . .

To be continued.

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